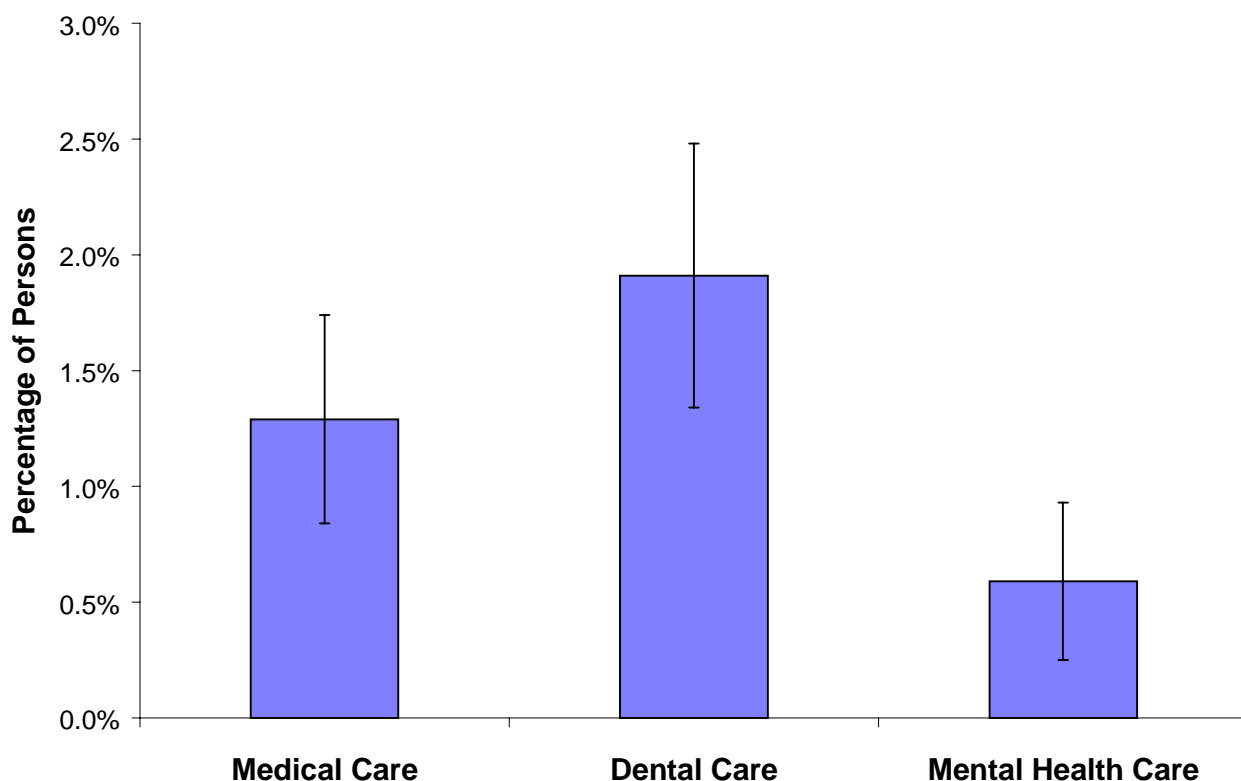
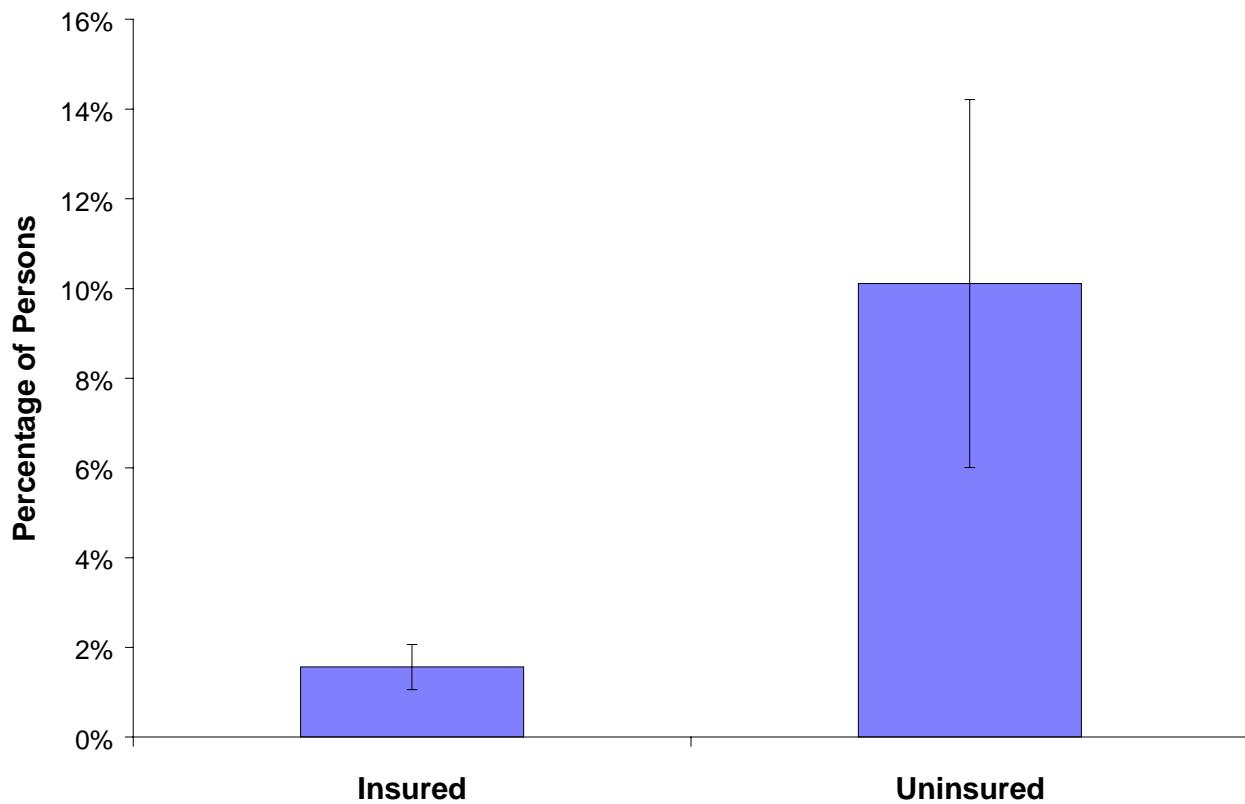


Percentage of Persons Reporting They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Type of Care. Utah, 1996.



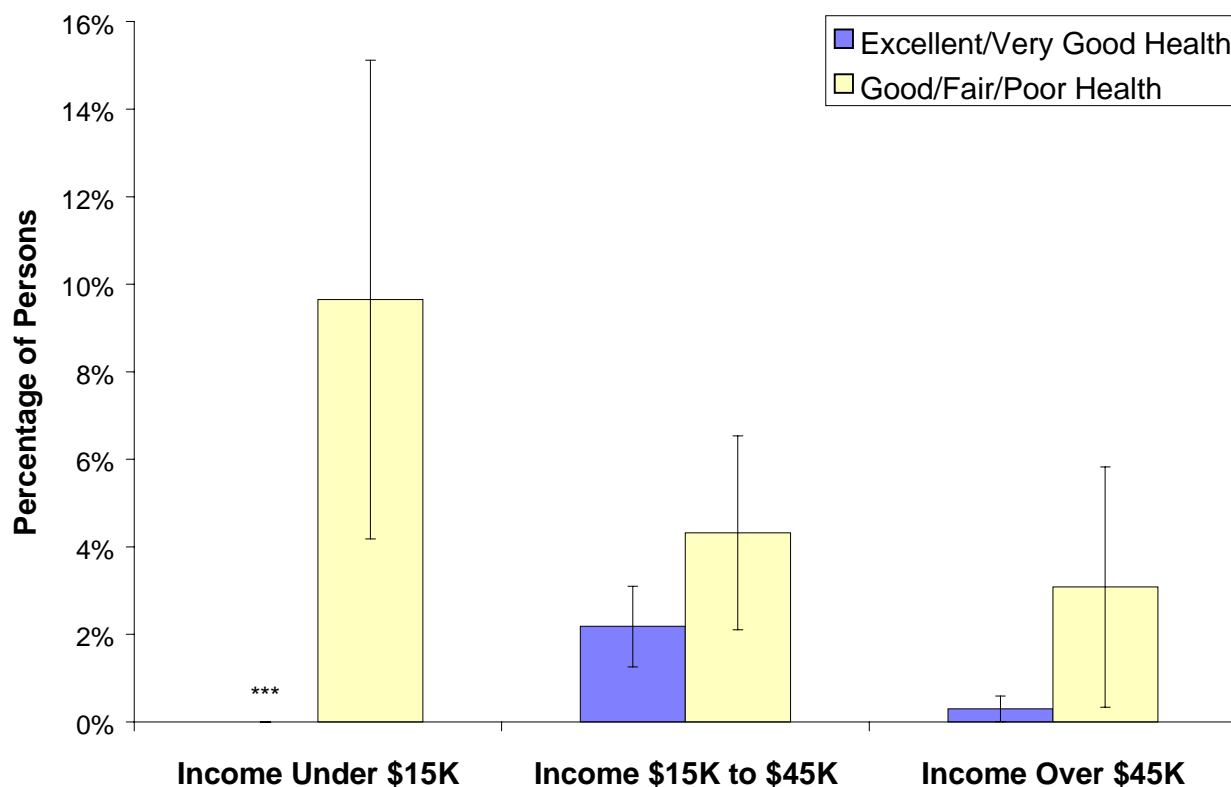
- **2.4% of Utahns (48,400 people) surveyed indicated that they were unable to get needed medical, dental, or mental health care.**
- **Of those who reported an access problem, almost 60% indicated that the reason for the problem was financial or health insurance related.**
- **Men and women were about equally likely to report having had a problem getting needed care.**
- **Young adults (age 18 to 34) were about twice as likely to have had a problem getting needed health care.**

Percentage of Persons Reporting They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Health Insurance Status. Utah, 1996.



- **Persons who did not have health insurance were especially likely to have had problems obtaining needed health care.**
- **Nearly 60% of those who were unable to obtain needed care did have health insurance, however.**

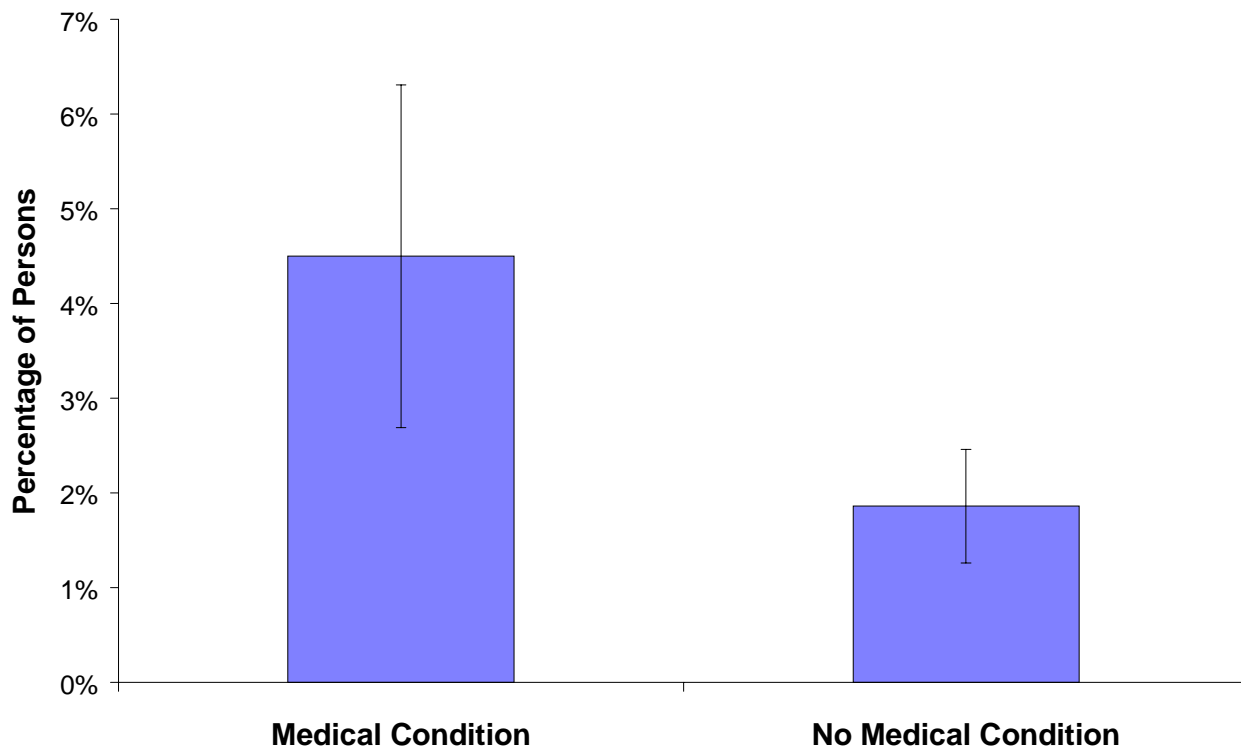
Percentage of Persons Who Reported They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Health Status and Annual Household Income. Utah, 1996.



\*\*\* Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

- Those Utahns whose health was less than excellent/very good were most likely to have had problems with access to care.
- Access problems were especially common for those with annual household incomes under \$15,000.

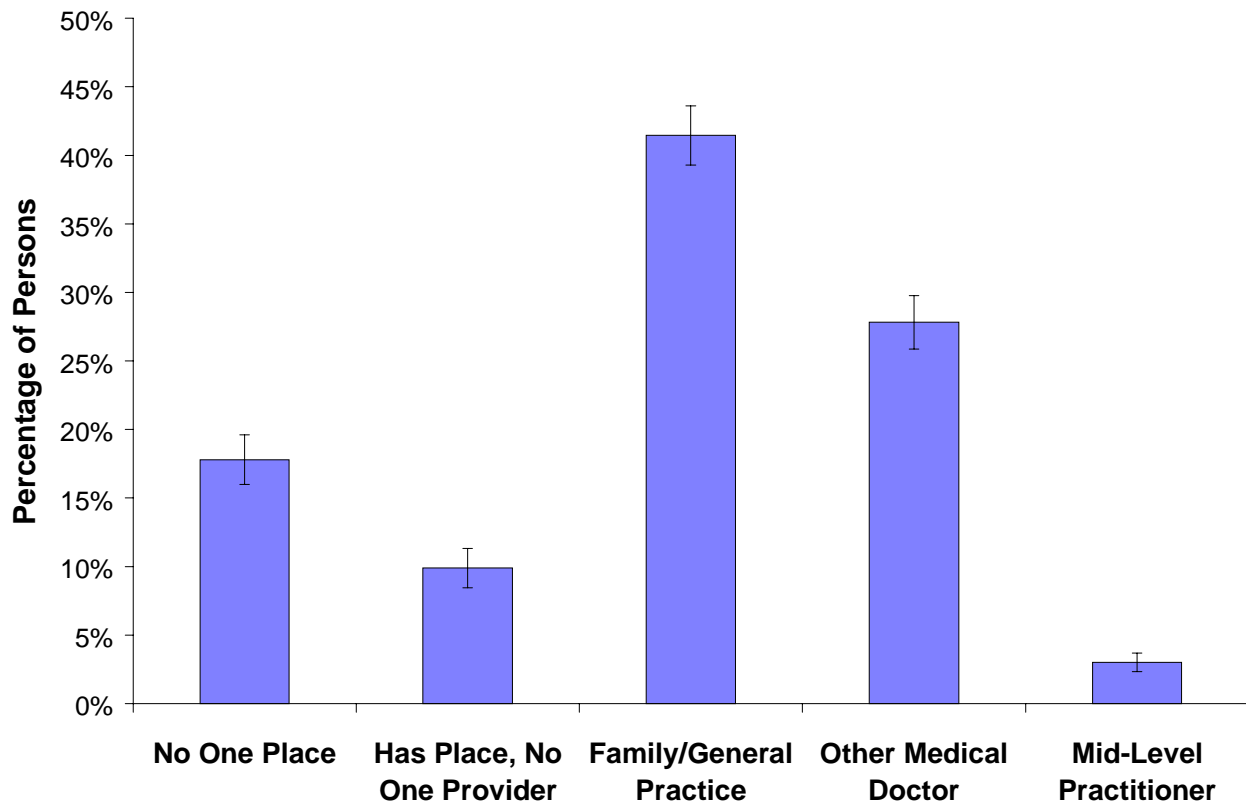
Percentage of Persons Who Reported They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care  
by Presence of a Medical Condition. Utah, 1996.



Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

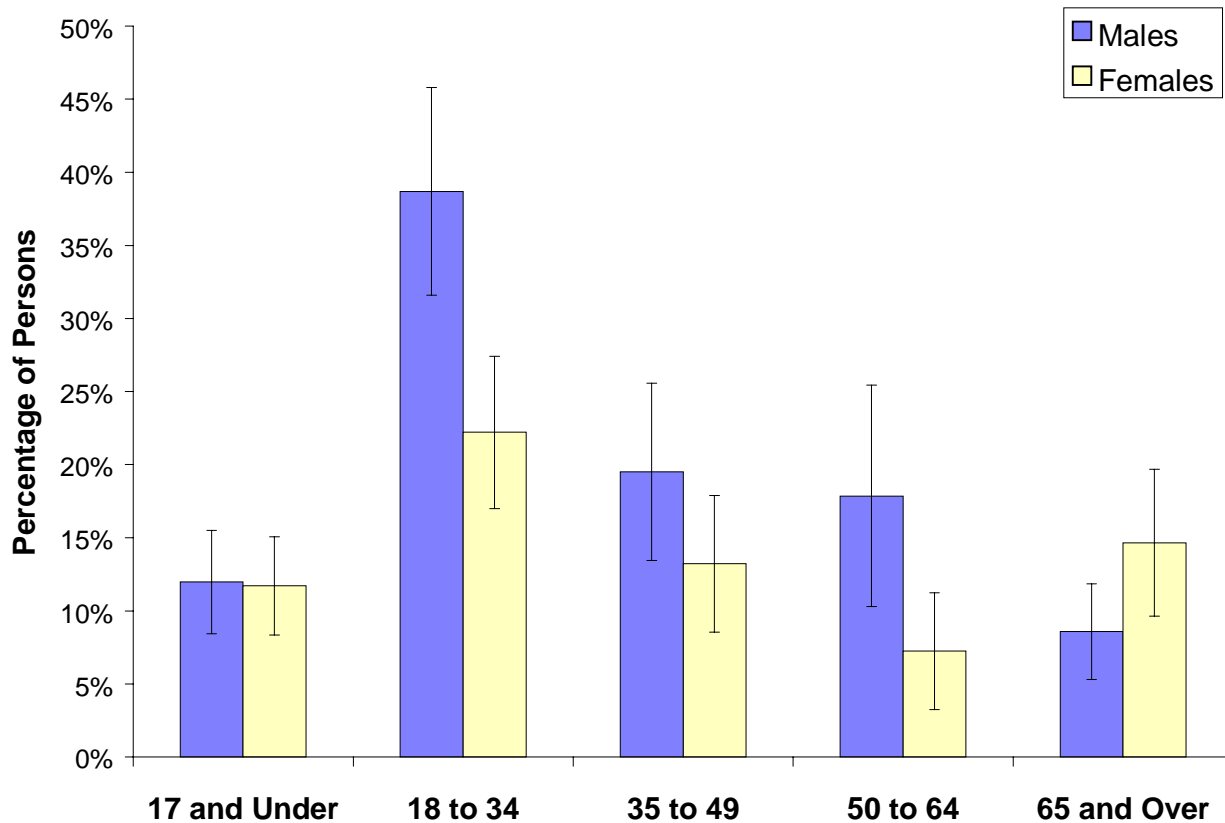
- **Persons who had a medical condition, such as asthma or diabetes, were more likely to report problems with access to health care.**

Primary Provider: Percentage of Utahns According to the Doctor or Place They Usually Go for Medical Care. Utah, 1996.



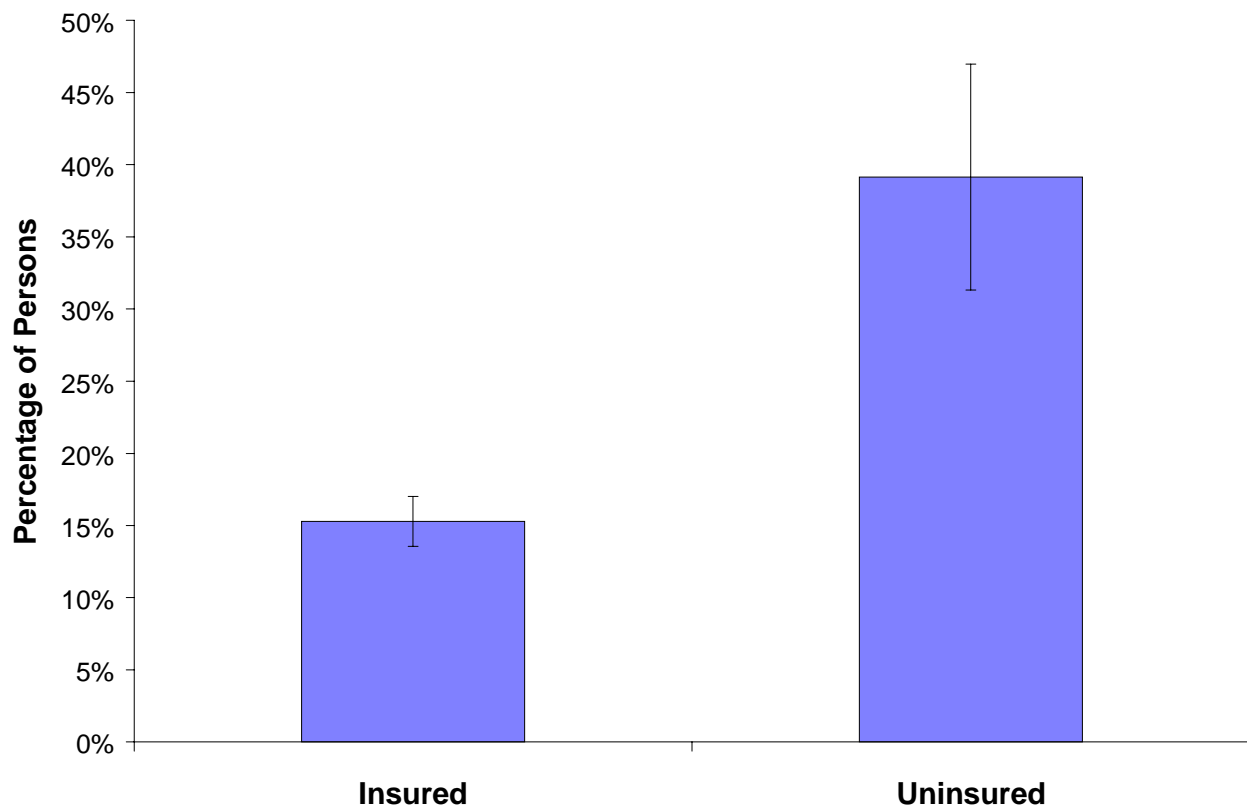
- 18% of persons in the survey were reported to have no doctor or place where they usually go to get medical care.
- Most persons (69%) have a family practice or other medical doctor to whom they usually go for their medical care.
- Among Utah's 12 local health districts, persons living in Salt Lake City/County and Tooele County health districts were least likely to have a primary health care provider or usual place of care (21% and 24%, respectively, reported no usual source of care).

Percentage of Persons Who Had No Primary Health Care Provider or Usual Source of Care by Age and Sex. Utah, 1996.



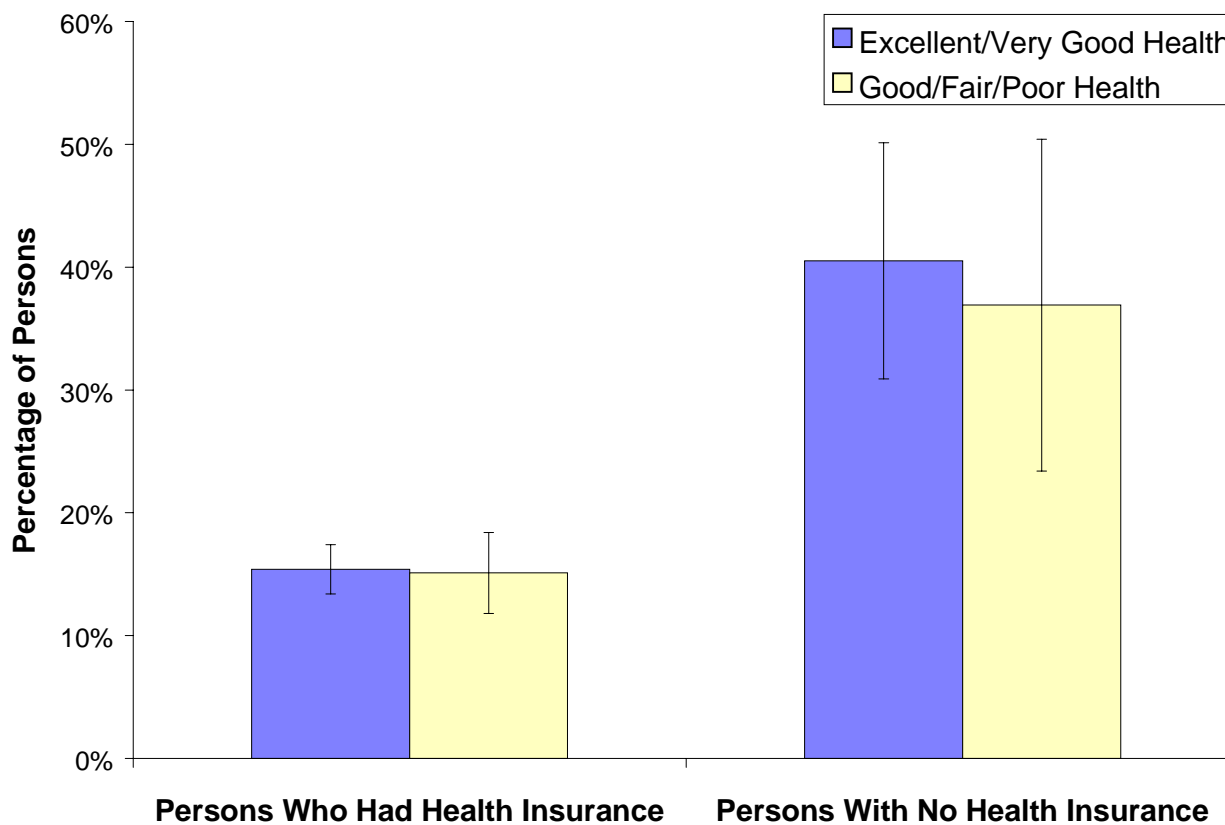
- Young adults (age 18 to 34) and especially young adult males, were most likely to report having no usual care provider or source of care.
- Adult women were more likely to have a usual health care provider than adult men, until age 65; over that age, men were more likely than women to have a usual source of care.

Percentage of Persons Who Had No Primary Health Care Provider or Usual Source of Care by Health Insurance Status. Utah, 1996.



- **Persons who had health insurance were much more likely to have a usual health care provider or source of care. Only 15% of insured persons reported having no usual source of care, whereas 39% of uninsured persons reported no usual source of care.**

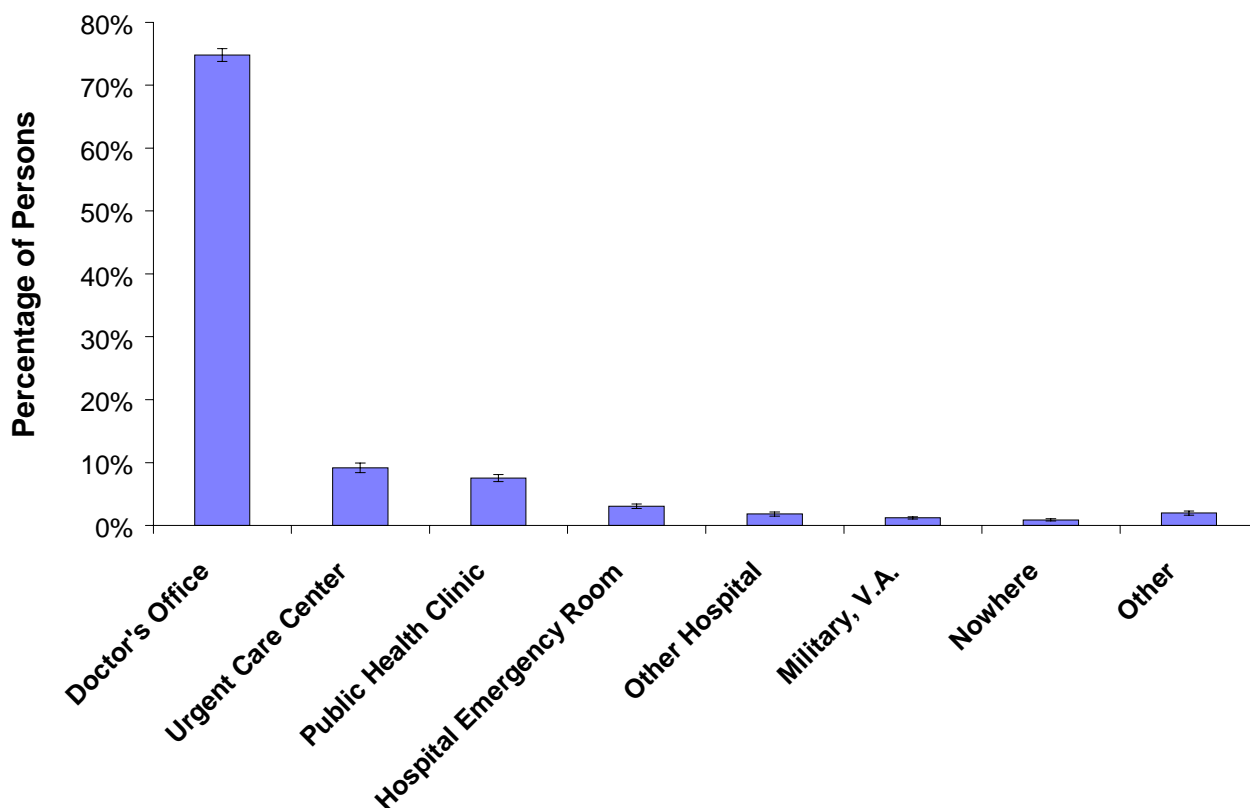
Percentage of Persons Who Had No Usual Health Care Provider or Place of Care by Health Status and Health Insurance Coverage. Utah, 1996.



- **Having a usual source of health care was strongly related to having health insurance, regardless of a person's general health status.**

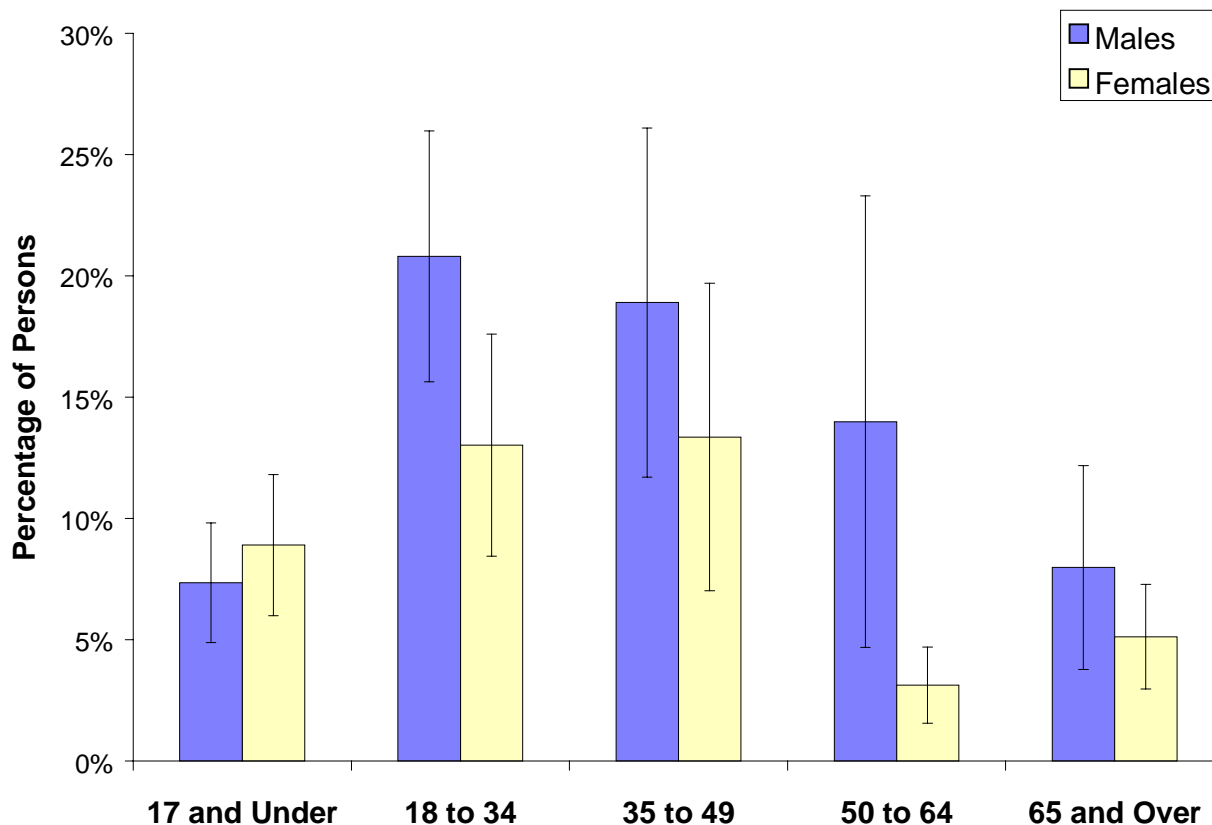


Percentage of Utahns According to the Place They Usually Go for Health Care or Advice. Utah, 1996.



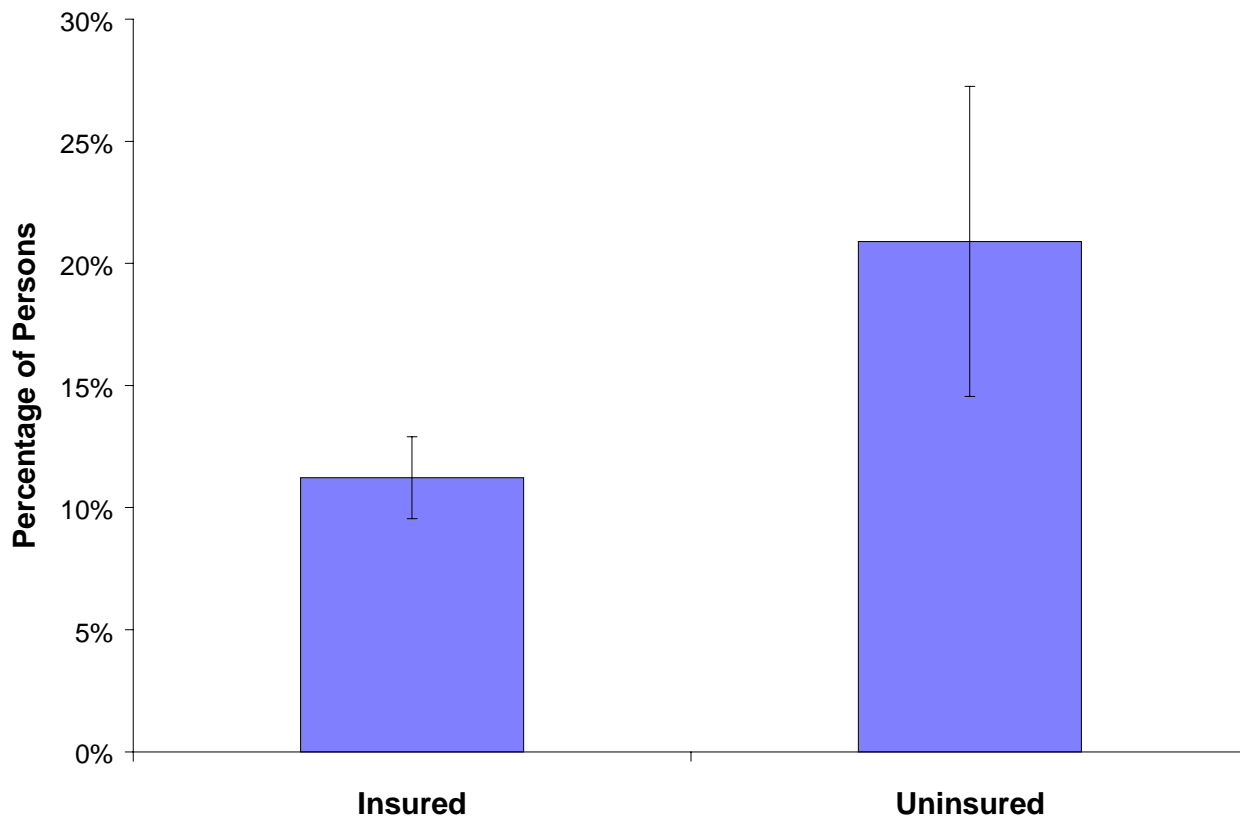
- Most persons (75%) usually go to a doctor's office when they need health care or advice.
- However, a significant number (12%, or almost 250,000 persons) would typically go to an urgent care center or hospital emergency department for health care or advice (9% indicated "urgent care center" and 3% indicated "hospital emergency room").
- These results were similar to the answers respondents gave to a question that asked where health care was most recently received (11% urgent care center, 6% emergency department).

Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Department or Urgent Care Center by Age and Sex. Utah, 1996.



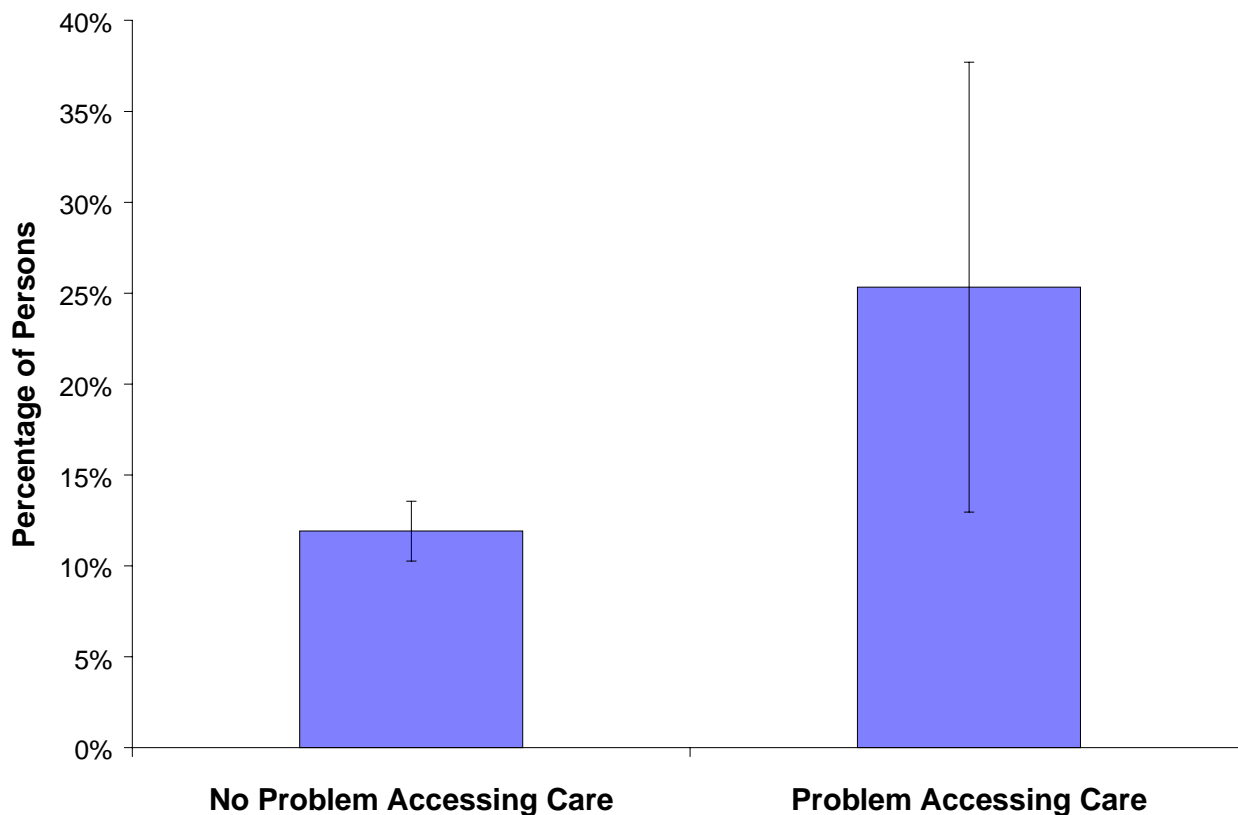
- Among adults, males were more likely than females and younger adults were more likely than older adults or children to use an emergency department or urgent care center as their usual source of care.
- 20% of males age 18 to 34 reported that the place they “usually go for health care or advice” is a hospital emergency department or urgent care center.

Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Department or Urgent Care Center by Health Insurance Status. Utah, 1996.



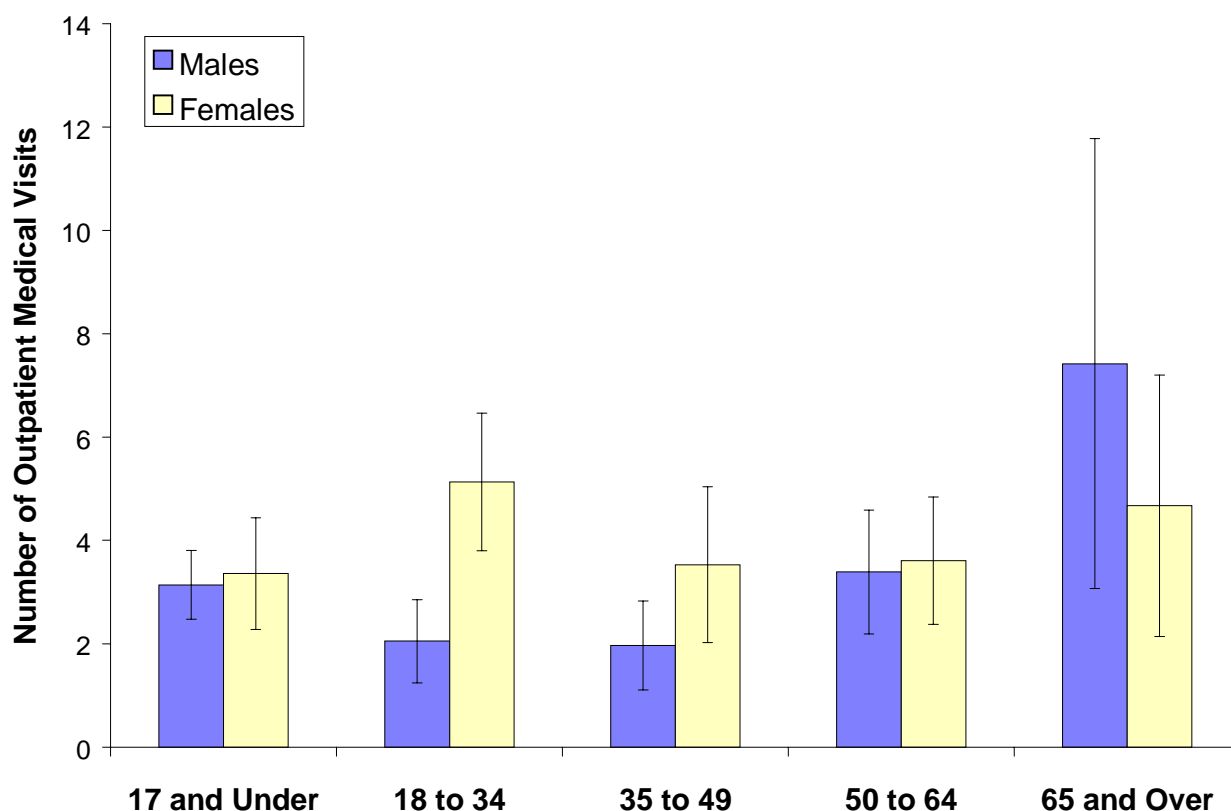
- **Persons who were without health insurance were more likely to report that they typically go to a hospital emergency department or urgent care center for health care or advice.**
- **Persons with low incomes and those with less than a high school education were also more likely than others to seek care in urgent care settings.**

Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Department or Urgent Care Center by Whether a Problem Was Encountered Accessing Needed Health Care in the Past 12 Months. Utah, 1996.



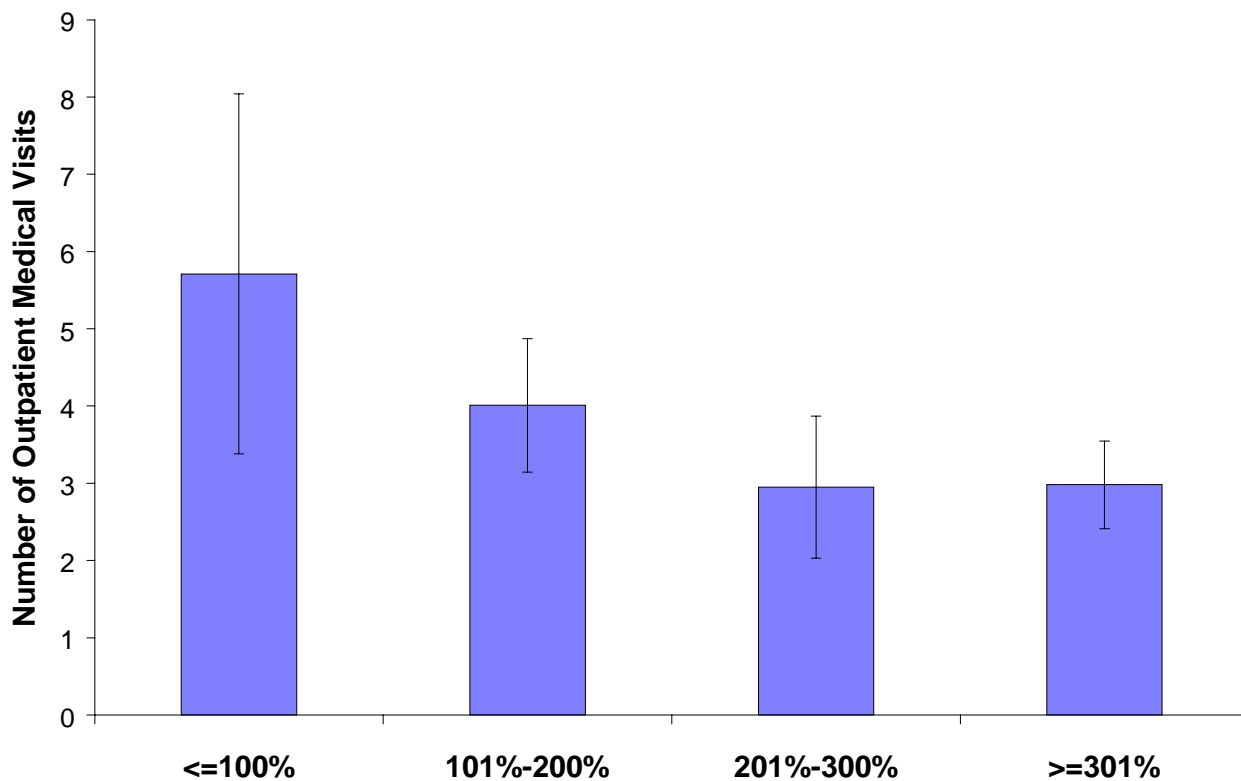
- **Persons who were reported to have had a problem obtaining needed health care were more than twice as likely (25%) as others (12%) to use a hospital emergency department or urgent care center as a usual source of care.**

# Average Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex. Utah, 1996.



- **82% of the Utahns included in the survey had at least one visit with a medical doctor in the past 12 months. A medical doctor was defined as “general practitioners, as well as specialists (such as dermatologist or orthopedist, etc.) and osteopaths. Do not include visits to a dentist, chiropractor, psychotherapist or other non-medical doctors.”**
- **Women averaged more outpatient medical visits (4.0) than men (2.9), but men age 65 or over reported more visits than any other age/sex group (7.4).**
- **Data from the 1996 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey indicate that women in the U.S. had an average of 3.9 visits, and men had 2.9 visits per year.**

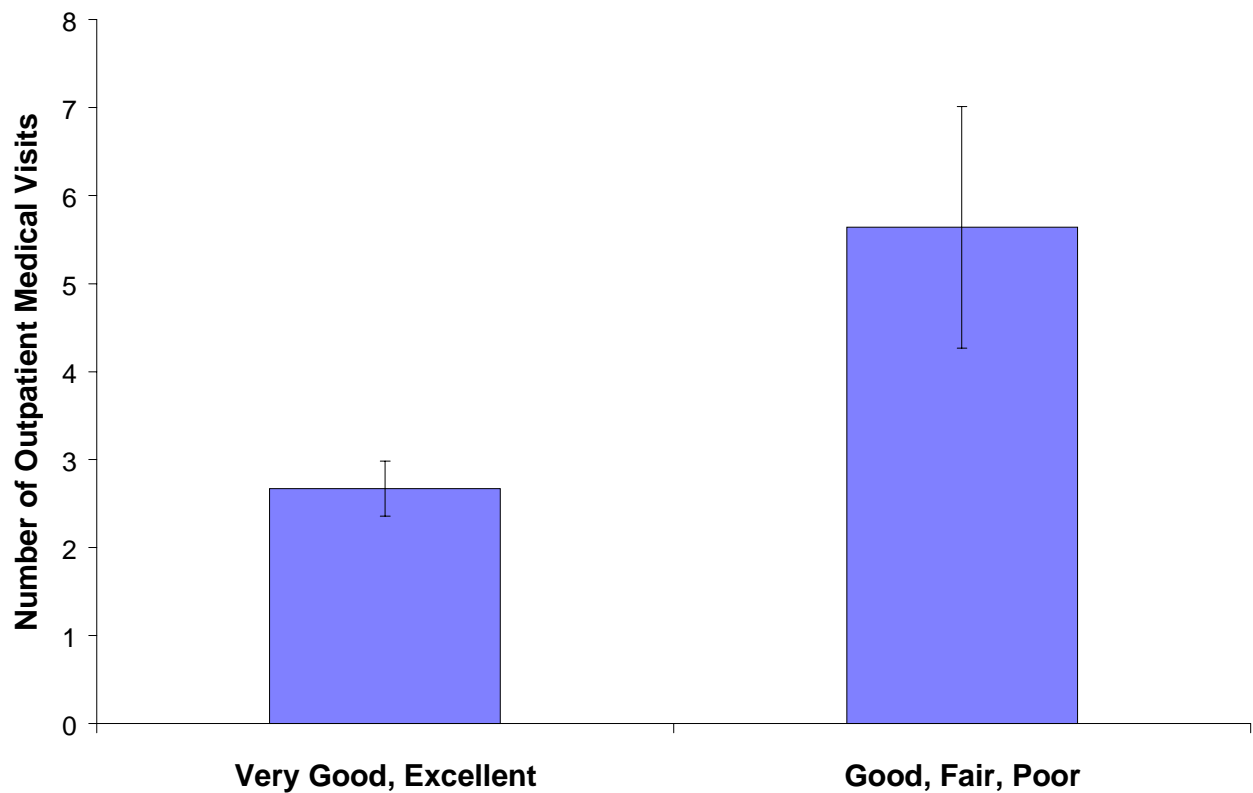
Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months by Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level. Utah, 1996.



Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

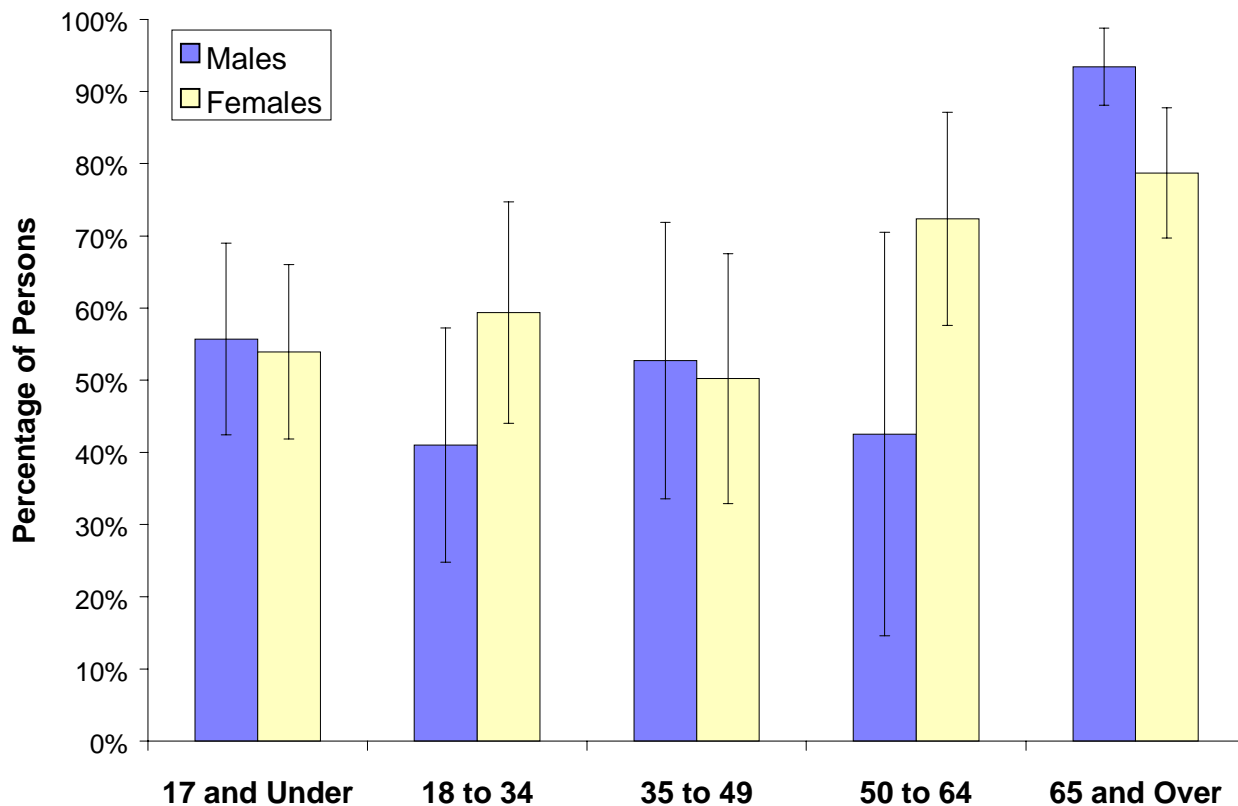
- **Household income as a percentage of poverty was related to medical visits. People in higher income groups had, on average, fewer visits in the past year than did people with lower income.**
- **A similar pattern was found for annual household income without regard to the poverty level. The 1996 Utah Health Status Survey report, *Socioeconomic Status and Health in Utah*, reported that Utahns with low incomes have more health problems, on average, than do those with higher income levels.**

Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months by General Health Status. Utah, 1996.



- **Persons who were reported to be in very good or excellent health had fewer medical visits (2.7) than those whose health was good, fair, or poor (5.6).**

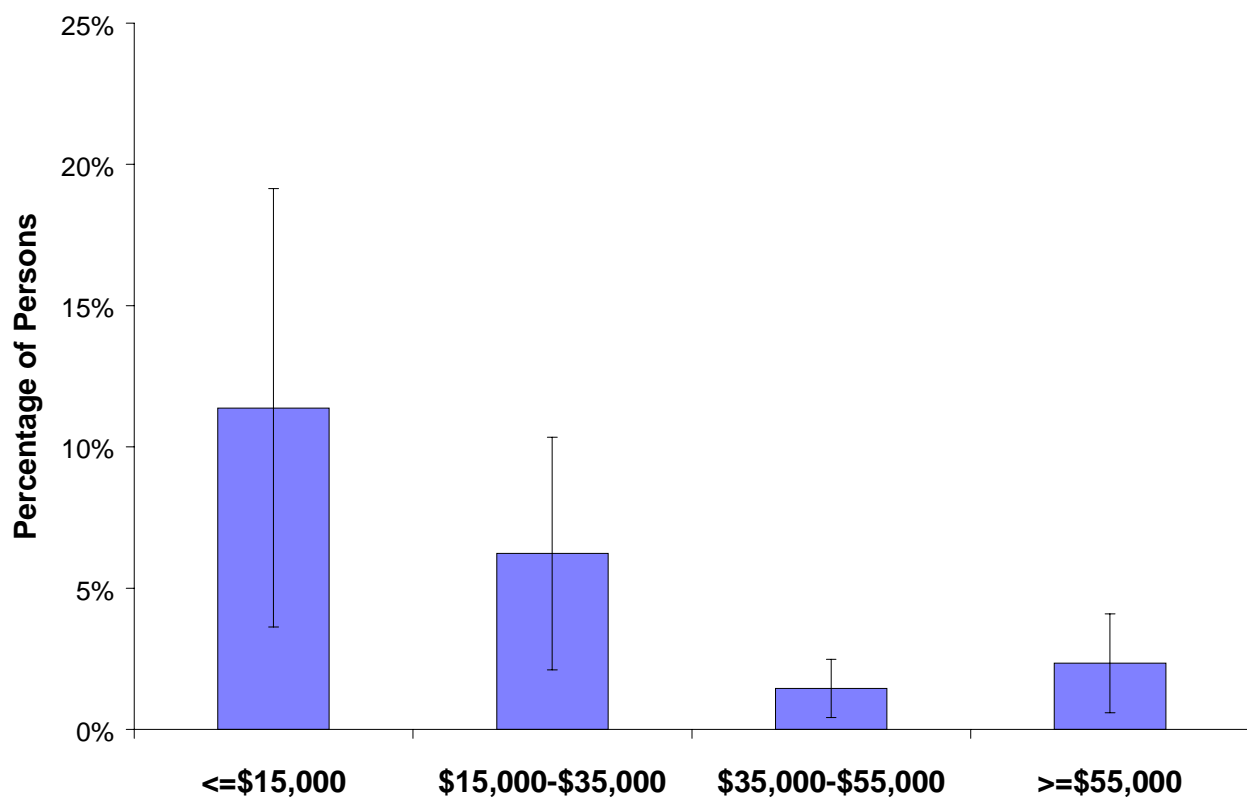
Percentage of Persons Who Had a Routine Preventive Health Visit in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex. Utah, 1996.



- Older adults were most likely to have had a routine preventive health visit. 93.5% of men age 65 and over had a preventive health visit in the past 12 months.
- 55% of children age 17 and under had a preventive health care visit in the past 12 months.
- 78% of children age 4 and under had at least one preventive health visit in the past 12 months. Clinical guidelines (American Association of Pediatrics and National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health) recommend well child visits annually for children age two through five, and more often for younger children.

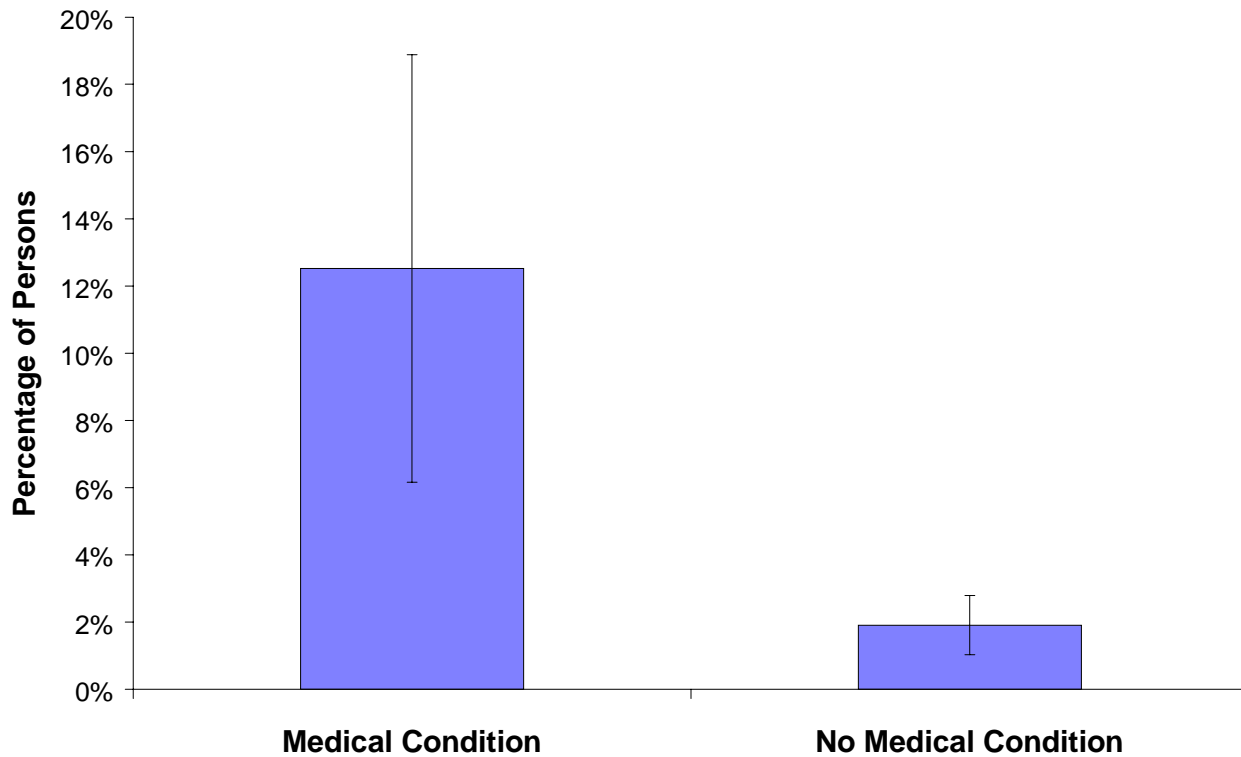


Percentage of Persons Who Had an Overnight Hospital Stay in the Past 12 Months by Annual Household Income. Utah, 1996.



- **3.8% of Utahns had been hospitalized in the 12 months before the survey. The percentage was much higher (11.4%) for Utahns with annual household incomes below \$15,000.**
- **Older persons were much more likely to have been hospitalized. About one in five persons age 65 or over had been hospitalized in the past year.**

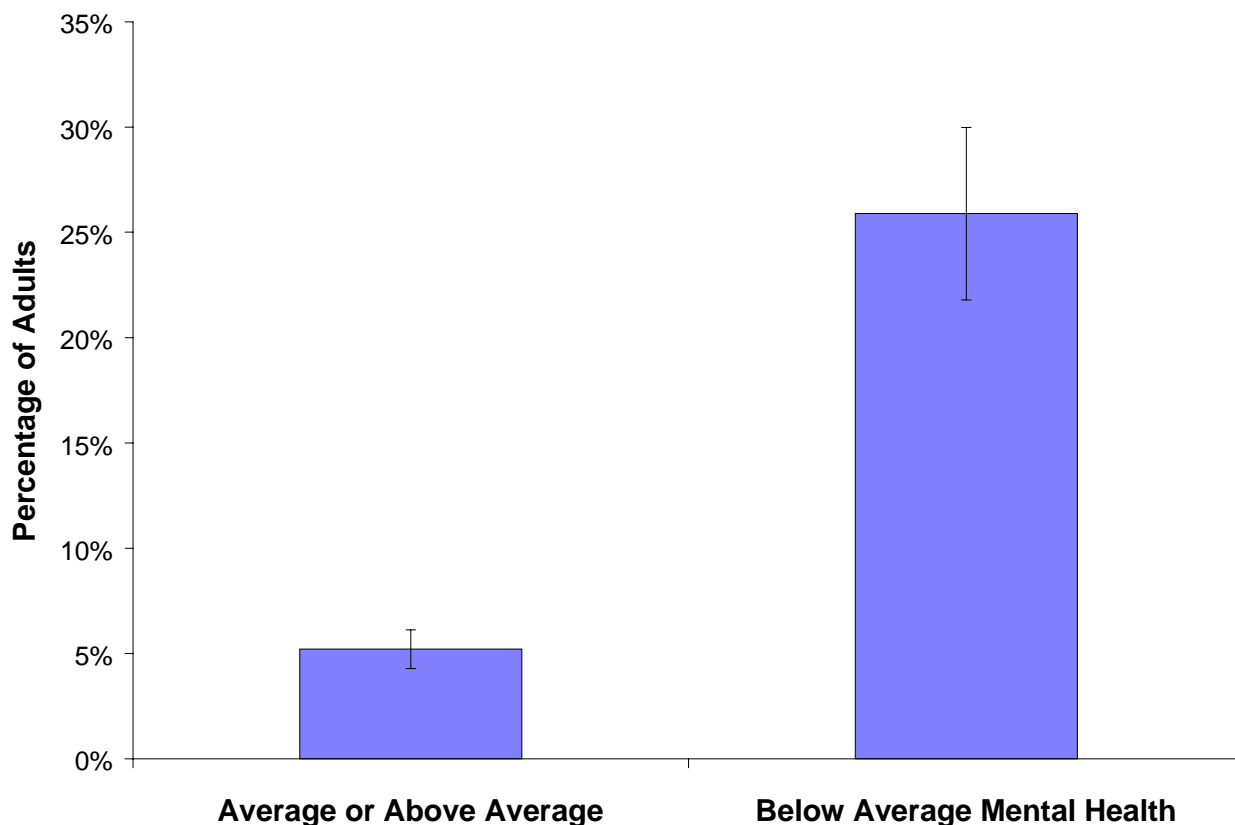
Percentage of Persons Who Had an Overnight Hospital Stay in the Past 12 Months by Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition. Utah, 1996.



Medical conditions included Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

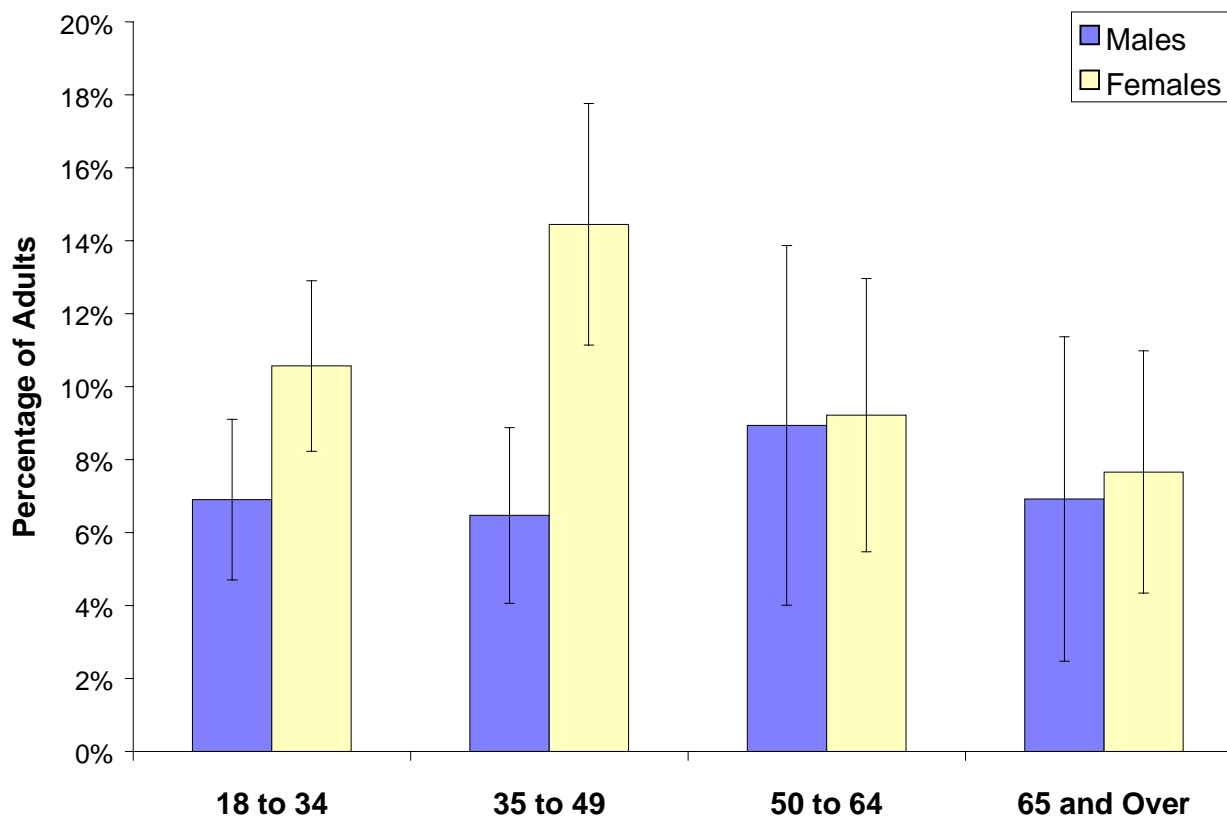
- **Utahns with a chronic medical condition, such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease, were much more likely than others to have been hospitalized (13% vs. 2%).**

Percentage of Persons Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Mental Health Status (Last 30 Days). Utah Adults Age 18 or Over, 1996.



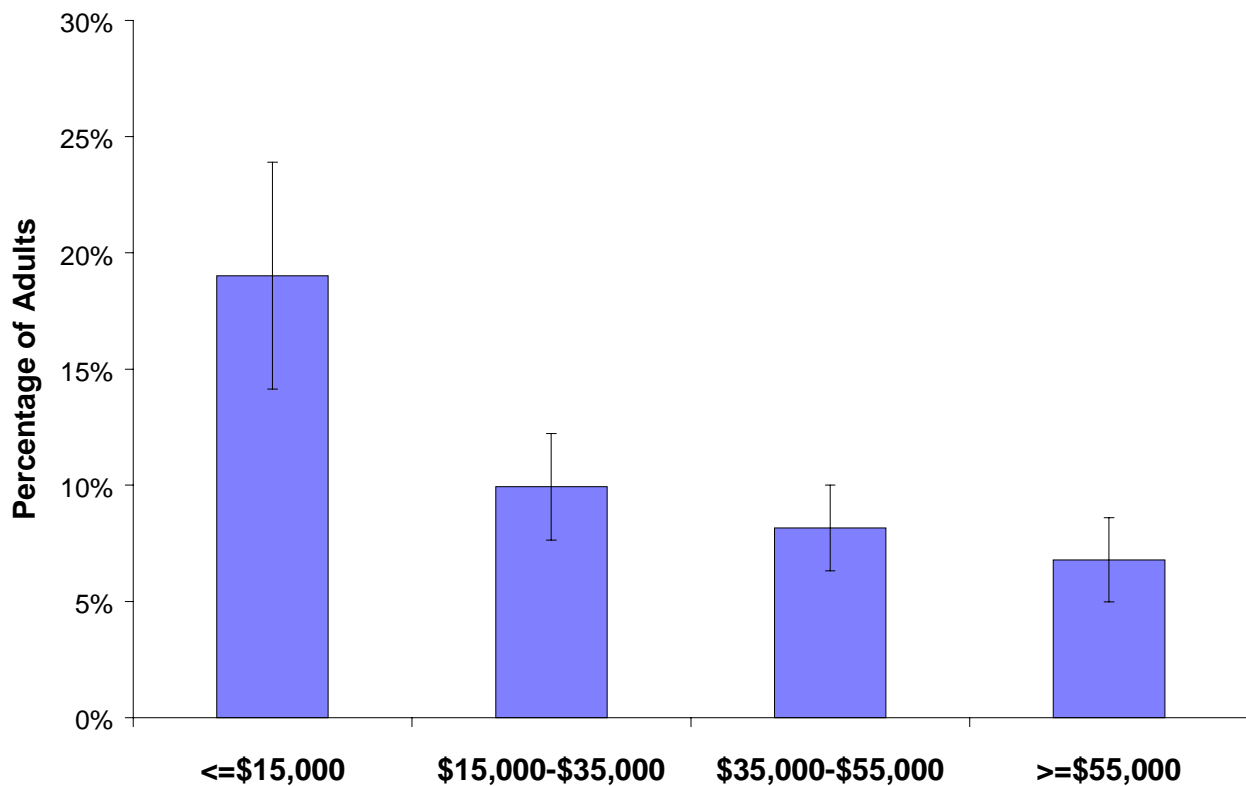
- **9% of adult Utahns reported that they sought care from a mental health professional in the 12 months before the survey.**
- **The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12 health status measure (MOS SF-12), which assesses physical and mental health status in the past 30 days, was administered to the survey respondents.**
- **68% of adult Utahns were categorized as having average and 16% above average mental health. Of those two groups combined, 5%, or about 58,000 persons, sought care from a mental health professional.**
- **17% of adult Utahns were categorized as having below average mental health. Of those Utahns, 26% or about 59,000 persons, sought care from a mental health professional.**

Percentage of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex. Utah Adults Age 18 or Over, 1996.



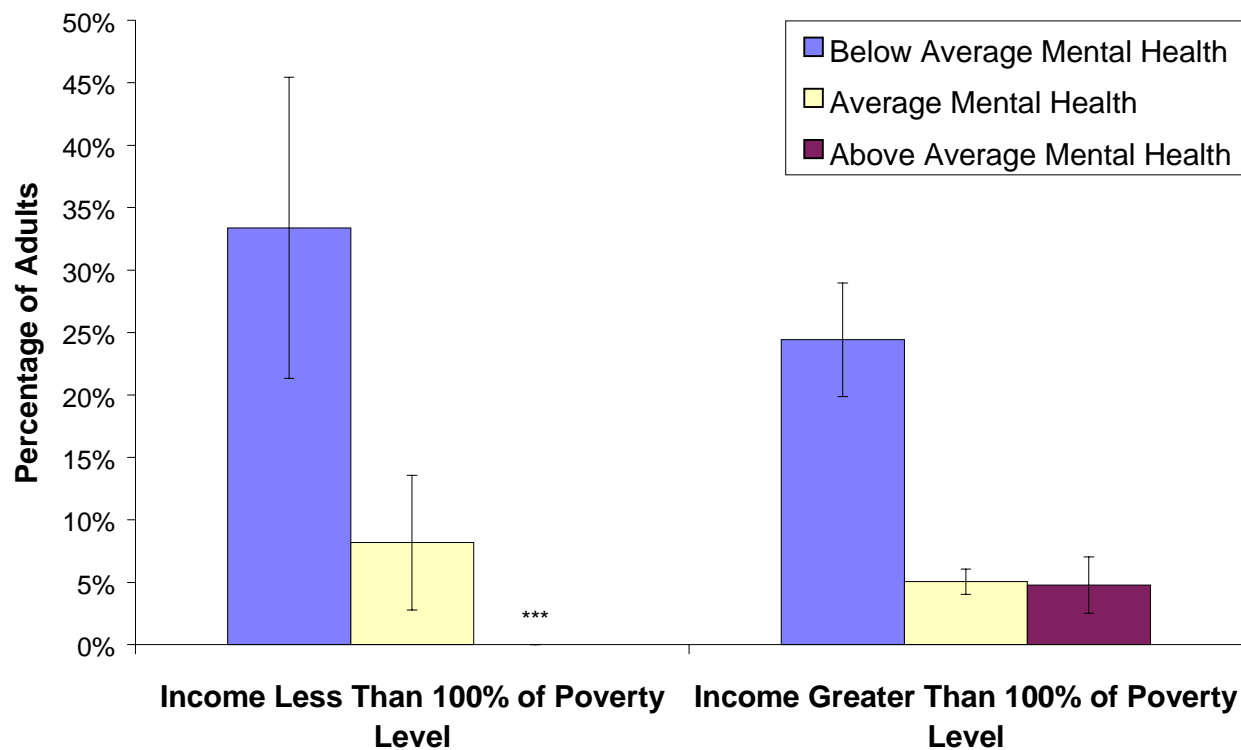
- **Young adult females were more likely than others to have sought mental health care in the past 12 months.**
- **Females of all ages were more likely than males to have reported below-average mental health status. It is not clear whether the MOS SF-12 measure accurately detects a higher prevalence of mental health problems in females than males, or whether there is bias in the way males and females respond to the survey questions. For instance, males have higher rates of death from suicide, and higher rates of hospitalization for alcohol and drug abuse, which suggest that mental health problems may manifest themselves differently in men than women.**

Percentage of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Annual Household Income. Utah Adults Age 18 or Over, 1996.



- **Adult Utahns with lower incomes (under \$15,000) were more likely than others to have sought mental health care in the past 12 months (19% sought care).**
- **Adult Utahns with annual household incomes below \$15,000 were almost three times as likely as adult Utahns with incomes over \$55,000 to have been categorized as having below-average mental health (32% vs. 11%).**
- **The relationship between physical and mental health status and income has been well-documented. Poor health status can result from low socio-economic status, but low socio-economic status can also result from having health problems that limit one's ability to work and seek higher education levels.**

Percentage of Adults Age 18+ Who Sought Care From a Mental Health Professional  
by Mental Health Status and Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal  
Poverty Level. Utah, 1996.

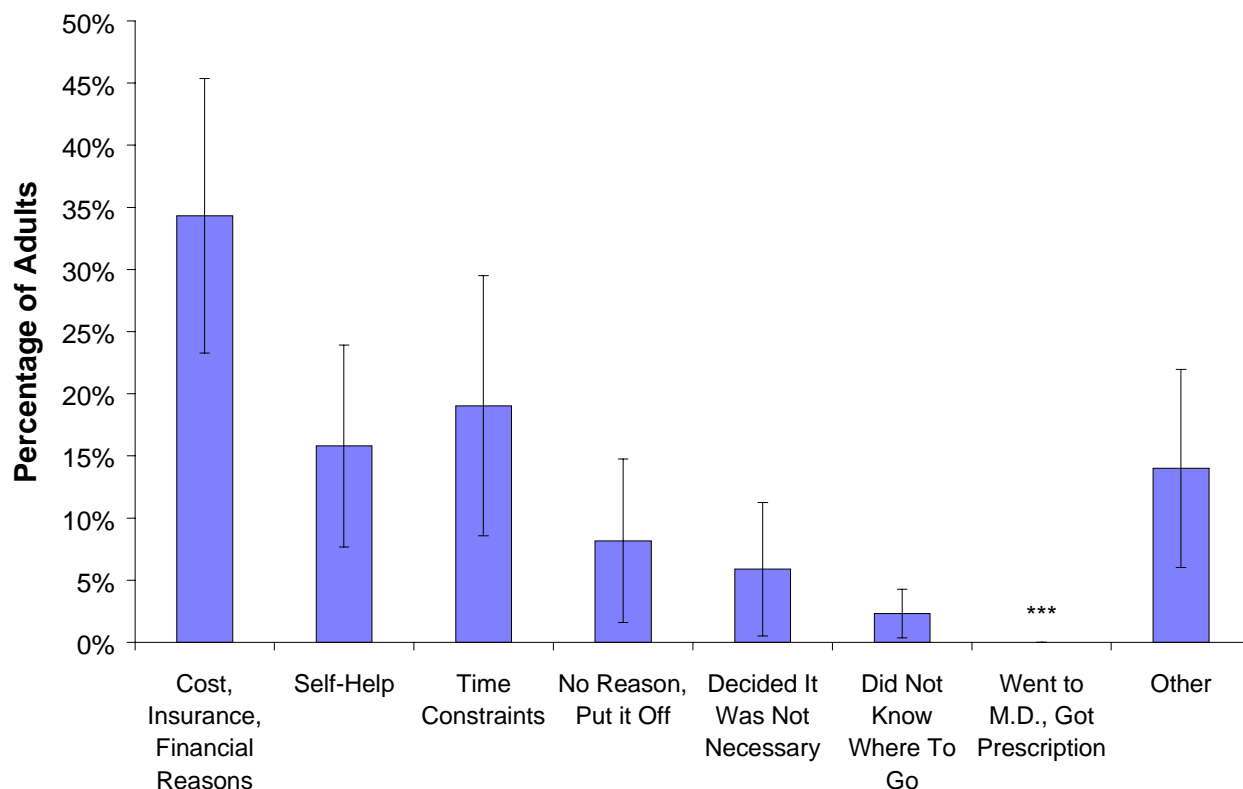


Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12 (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

\*\*\* Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

- **The likelihood of seeking mental health care was much greater for persons with below average mental health status regardless of whether a person was living in poverty.**

Primary Reason Given for Not Seeking Mental Health Services. Utah Adults Age 18 or Over Who Had Below Average Mental Health Status and Considered Seeking But Did Not Seek Mental Health Care, 1996.



\*\*\* Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

- **227,000 adult Utahns were categorized with below-average mental health. Of those, only 59,000 sought help from a mental health professional.**
- **An additional 38,000 persons with below average mental health considered seeking help, but did not. We asked those Utahns why they did not seek help. The most common reason, cited by 34% of those we asked, involved the cost of care, or other health insurance or financial concerns.**